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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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COTTON YARN DEMAND ACTIVE IN CHINA

The demand for cotton yarn in China has been active and strong according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Paul O. Nyhus at Shanghai. The slack period in May and June proved to be only temporary, and the trade in general continues to be surprised by the strong demand from interior markets in spite of yarn prices which are high in relation to the low prices of native and Indian cotton. Mills report profitable operations. Since last February mills have made heavy commitments for Indian cotton at prices lower than for similar grades and staple of native cotton. Stocks of the latter continue large but those of Indian cotton and American are about normal. Consumption of American cotton by Chinese-owned mills, while normally small, has been especially light for the past six months. For the past three months, total Chinese consumption of American cotton has been about 25,000 bales per month, largely in Japanese-owned mills, or about the same as a year ago. Growing conditions to date in the Yangtse Valley, where half the Chinese crop is produced, are reported as favorable for the new crop.

THE CHINESE EGG PRODUCTS SITUATION

The pack of frozen eggs in China for the spring season just closed was about the same as a year ago, Mr. Nyhus reports in a recent radiogram. A slight decrease in production in the Shanghai region is believed to have been offset by the operation of one additional plant in Handow and another at Tsingtao. Europe has been the principal outlet for the freezing plants this year, but more business has been done with the United States than was anticipated early in the season. American demand for dry yolk has been exceptionally good with supplies inadequate. Total Chinese exports of dry yolk for the period January - June 1929 reached 3,314,000 pounds against 1,754,000 pounds for the corresponding 1928 period.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

In the principal European butter markets, only slight changes appeared in the quotations for the week ended August 1. The Copenhagen quotation was steady at 34.8 cents per pound against 37.1 cents last year. London quotations generally were likewise steady at levels slightly under those of last year. New York values of 92 score for the current week stood at 43.5 cents against 45.25 cents a year ago. See prices on page 233 as cabled by American agricultural commissioners in Europe.

The British cured pork market remained firm during the week ended July 31, according to information cabled by the American agricultural commissioner at London. Liverpool averages for the week placed American green bellies at about recent rates, while short cut green hams were up slightly at \$26.72 per 100 pounds. Canadian green sides also were steady, while Danish Wiltshires were a little easier at \$28.03. American prime steam lard also was lower at \$13.90, with stocks unusually large. All quotations remain above those of last year. See table, page 233.

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BREAD GRAINSWheat production in 1929

The 1929 wheat production in 14 countries as reported to date is estimated at 1,867,307,000 bushels, a decrease of 3.6 per cent from the 1,937,230,000 bushels in those countries in 1928, when they represented more than 50 per cent of the world total wheat production exclusive of Russia and China. The first estimate of the 1929 wheat crop in Greece is 16,800,000 bushels, an increase of 7.2 per cent over the production of last year, and the largest crop on record there. The total production in the 6 European countries reported, however, is 5.4 per cent below that of 1928. See wheat production table, page 225.

Wheat acreage and condition

The 1929 wheat acreage in 26 countries so far reported still stands at 189,042,000 acres, an increase of 0.3 per cent over the 187,961,000 acres sown in 1928, when they represented 77 per cent of the estimated world total acreage excluding Russia and China. See wheat acreage table, page 225.

Europe

European weather the first part of the week ended August 1 was generally dry and warm, with local showers followed by heavy rains the last part of the week in most areas except in the Mediterranean region, according to a cable from Acting Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Berlin. Wheat and rye conditions in the Netherlands were about the same as on June 5, with rye equal to and wheat below the ten-year average. Private estimates for Lithuania place rye and wheat at 3 per cent and 20 per cent respectively above last year. Conditions in Denmark are favorable, but the wheat crop is expected to be below the record crop of last year.

Conditions of winter and spring cereals on July 20 in most parts of Russia were reported average and above average in parts of the north-eastern and western sections, according to Mr. Dawson. No later information was available on the situation in the important southeastern section of European Russia, where spring wheat in parts was reported below average during the first ten days of July. The harvest of spring cereals started in the southern sections of the Union, while the harvesting of winter crops is progressing northward and was practically finished in parts of the extreme south. Rain during the second part of July succeeded

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the hot weather in the main parts of European Russia during July 10-15, and although it improved crop conditions in a large part of the country it was detrimental to the harvest in northern Ukraine. The weather during the week ended August 1, however, was generally dry and warm, with only scattered rain in Central Russia.

The wheat crop in Scotland is reported to be healthy and vigorous in many districts. In most districts an average yield is expected, while in a few places the yields may vary from 5 per cent above normal to 5 or even 10 per cent below. A good wheat harvest is practically assured in Cyprus.

Argentina

Temperatures were near normal in Argentina during the week ended July 29, according to the United States Weather Bureau. In the north the temperature was 1° below average with light rainfall, while in the south it was exactly normal with no rain.

Australia

During the same week weather conditions continued favorable in Western Australia, and there were useful rains in the wheat areas of Queensland, eastern New South Wales, and southern Victoria. Light showers only occurred in South Australia, southwestern New South Wales, and northern Victoria, where more rain is urgently needed.

India

Conditions remain unchanged in some of the principal wheat producing areas of India, such as the Punjab. In the other sections the temperature has been seasonable, but more rain is needed except in a few places, where there were heavy, damaging rains.

Movement to marketUnited States

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States during the first four weeks in July totaled 10,744,000 bushels, almost twice as much as the 5,550,000 bushels exported during the corresponding period last year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on July 26 were 66,879,000 bushels against 67,941,000 bushels on July 19, and 41,710,000 bushels on July 27, 1928. Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur during the week ended July 26 were 3,248,000 bushels, and shipments were 2,492,000 bushels. Receipts at Vancouver during the week were 1,002,000 bushels, while shipments were 234,000 bushels.

European grain market conditions

European markets were generally firm during the week with buyers still cautious. Danubian countries, especially Yugoslavia, reported active export business. The price of wheat at Hamburg increased one cent to \$1.82 per bushel during the week ended August 1 while the price of rye at Berlin increased from \$1.15 to \$1.21 per bushel.

The Soviet Government is actively pushing the new procuring campaign, which is already under way in southern regions, but the campaign is handicapped by the shortage of threshing machinery which is delaying the appearance of the new grain on the market. The quality of the new wheat in Ukraine is reported good. Free market prices continue to decline in consequence of largely optimistic crop reports.

United States wheat prices

After a rise of about 30 cents per bushel since the beginning of the new crop year wheat prices have leveled off, for the time being at least, but continue to be steady with some strength shown at times during the week ended August 1. September futures closed about one cent above the close of a week previous. Continued drought over the spring wheat districts of the United States and Canada and prospects of larger exports were factors that strengthened the market. On the other hand, heavy receipts and a large increase in the domestic visible supply tended to pull prices down. September futures at Chicago closed at approximately 147 cents per bushel on August 1 as compared with 146 cents July 25 and 120 cents last year. October futures at Winnipeg and Liverpool closed three cents higher than on July 25 at 171 cents and 155 cents respectively. This puts the price at Winnipeg 50 cents higher than a year ago.

Cash prices, as weighted by sales, were unchanged to slightly lower for the week ended July 26. Representative grades at the various markets were lower but the average of the various classes for six markets was approximately unchanged from the previous week. The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades at six markets declined one cent to

(Continued on page 216)

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, 1929

WHEAT: Closing prices of July and September Futures.

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires 1/	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	July futures											
June 27	137	111	130	105	136	111	136	123	145	118	b/130	100
July 3	136	120	128	113	136	122	138	140	151	129	b/133	111
11	131	122	125	116	132	125	132	144	144	130	b/129	b/114
	September futures											
18	128	146	120	140	126	148	c/127	c/164	c/146	c/156	130	130
25	124	146	116	140	121	149	c/121	c/168	c/138	c/152	125	127
Aug. 1	120	147	112	141	117	149	c/121	c/171	c/138	c/155	123	128
8	113		105		110		c/114		c/134		113	
15	113		106		111		c/113		c/130		116	
22	112		105		110		c/114		c/130		112	
29	110		103		109		c/111		c/131		c/114	

a/ Prices are of day previous to date of other market prices.

b/ August future.

c/ October future.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 hard winter		No. 1 Dk.n.spring		No. 2 Amber durum		No. 2 Red winter		Western white	
			Kansas City		Minneapolis		Minneapolis		St. Louis		Seattle a/	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
June 28	141	110	145	109	152	130	127	112	172	127	140	116
July 5	137	115	136	113	133	137	132	116	172	123	140	119
12	132	119	128	117	149	141	124	123	155	124	135	122
19	129	134	126	130	146	159	119	143	151	143	129	134
26	122	133	118	129	138	155	117	144	147	141	124	132
Aug. 2	118		114		141		115		144		125	
9	108		105		127		103		134		118	
16	108		105		125		103		137		113	
23	108		104		123		109		137		113	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

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133 cents per bushel as compared with 122 last year. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City declined one cent to 129 cents as compared with 118 cents a year ago. No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis and No. 2 red winter at St. Louis each declined two cents per bushel to 144 and 141 cents respectively as compared with 117 and 147 cents respectively last year. No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis declined four cents to 155 cents or 17 cents higher than last year's price. The indications are that cash prices will average slightly higher for the week ending August 2 than during the week just closed. The spread between the cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg was 18 cents in favor of Winnipeg for the week ended July 26 as compared with 13 cents the previous week and 15 cents in favor of Minneapolis a year ago.

Rye area and production

The 1929 rye production in 5 countries so far reported still stands at 118,795,000 bushels, an increase of 6.7 per cent over that produced by the same countries in 1928. The 1929 rye acreage as reported by 18 countries remains at 32,031,000 acres, a slight increase of 0.3 per cent over the acreage sown by the same countries last year. See rye production and acreage tables, page 225. A good rye harvest is expected in Austria this year. In Czechoslovakia bad storms did some damage to the rye crop, which might amount to about 5 per cent of the total crop.

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F E E D G R A I N S

Barley

The 1929 barley production as reported by 11 countries totals 783,472,000 bushels, an increase of only 0.2 per cent over that raised by the same countries last year. The first estimate of the crop in Greece is 10,000,000 bushels, which is almost 2 per cent below the 1928 harvest. The European countries as a whole, however, show a net increase of 22.6 per cent over the production of last year. See barley production table, page 227.

The barley acreage as reported in 22 countries still stands at 46,750,000 acres, or 2.3 per cent above that of the same countries in 1928. See barley acreage table, page 226. The condition of the barley crop in Western Canada on July 25 was estimated as 53 per cent of normal compared with 98 per cent last year. In Manitoba its condition was 50, in Saskatchewan 58, and in Alberta 44.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

In most parts of Scotland the reports on the barley crop are satisfactory. In a number of the eastern districts a yield of from 5 to 10 per cent above normal is estimated, while in south-west Perth and the Lothians the yield may be 10 per cent below average. In the other districts an average crop is expected. In Cyprus the barley crop is above average in quality and quantity, in spite of damage done by heavy rain while it was in sheaves awaiting threshing. In Yugoslavia the barley yield is reported to be normal. In Czechoslovakia prospects for the brewing barley crop are above average.

Exports of barley from the United States, Argentina and the Danubian countries as far as reported since July 1 totaled 3,079,000 bushels, compared with 1,875,000 bushels for the same period last year. The shipment of 638,000 bushels of barley from the United States during the week ended July 27 was one of the largest weekly exports during the past eight months. See barley export table, page 228. United States barley prices decreased a little during that week. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis dropped 2 cents from the high point of the previous week to 70 cents per bushel, which was 10 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See table showing barley prices, page 229. In Denmark the market for feed barley was firm and prices increased about the middle of July, both for foreign and domestic barley.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on July 26 stood at 5,370,000 bushels compared with only 1,942,000 bushels on the same date in 1928, and 2,341,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Victoria from August 1, 1928 - July 26, 1929 amounted to 45,176,000 bushels, while shipments for the same period totaled 42,323,000 bushels.

Oats

The 6 countries which have reported 1929 production estimates still stand at 1,417,246,000 bushels, a decrease of 11.5 per cent from that of the same countries in 1928. The 1929 acreage, as reported by 16 countries, remains at 72,766,000 acres, a decrease of 1.8 per cent from that sown in the same countries last year. See oats acreage and production tables, pages 226 and 227.

The condition of the oats crop in Western Canada on July 25 was estimated as 48 per cent of normal compared with 98 per cent last year. In Manitoba its condition was 45 per cent, in Saskatchewan 53 per cent, and in Alberta 42 per cent. The reports on oats in Scotland show considerable variation. In the northern and most of the northeastern

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districts the grain is doing well, but in other sections there has been trouble from grub and weeds, and the yield will probably be below normal. In Cyprus the oats crop is reported to be poor both in grain and straw.

Total exports of oats from the United States, Argentina, and the Danubian countries as far as reported since July 1 amounted to 757,000 bushels, more than twice as much as the 349,000 bushels exported during the same period last year. During the week ended July 27 there were no exports of oats from the United States. See table showing oats exports, page 228. Prices during that week showed little change. No. 3 white oats at Chicago averaged 48 cents, the same as for the preceding week, and 4 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See table showing oats prices, page 229. Oats prices in Denmark became a little firmer at the middle of July, but were low in comparison with the prices of other grains.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on July 26 amounted to 11,679,000 bushels against only 4,231,000 bushels on the same date last year and 3,232,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert from August 1, 1928 - July 26, 1929 totaled 32,013,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period amounted to 25,130,000 bushels.

Corn

The United States and Bulgaria, which are the only countries reporting corn production in 1929, show a total of 2,691,930,000 bushels, or 5.7 per cent below that harvested last year. The decrease occurs in the United States crop. See corn production table, page 227. The 8 countries which have reported corn area in 1929 show a total of 116,589,000 acres, or 1.4 per cent below the area sown in 1928. The first estimate of the area sown in France is 850,000 acres, a slight increase over that of last year. See corn acreage table, page 226.

The corn prospects in Yugoslavia are reported to be unusually satisfactory. In Austria the corn crop is of good promise, and much better than a year ago. The corn in Bulgaria is reported to look well, and a good harvest is indicated. The first official estimate of the 1928-29 corn crop in Southern Rhodesia is 6,888,000 bushels, an increase of almost 63 per cent over the 4,630,000 bushel crop of the preceding year, and the largest crop on record there. The area reported by the farmers as planted during the present season was 333,000 acres, which was a record figure. This is attributed to the general reversion of the farming community, especially in the midlands and the east, to corn growing, following unfavorable conditions in the tobacco industry.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina and the Union of South Africa, as far as reported since November 1, total 189,537,000 bushels, a decrease of 14.6 per cent from the 221,829,000 bushels exported during the same period of the preceding year. The United States corn export of 74,000 bushels during the week ended July 27 was the smallest weekly shipment since the beginning of November. The Argentine export of 3,622,000 bushels during that week was one of the smallest weekly shipments since the middle of April. See table showing corn exports, page 228.

United States corn prices increased a little during the week ended July 26. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago again advanced 4 cents to \$1.04 per bushel, which was the highest weekly average since last July, although 2 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. September futures advanced one cent to \$1.04 per bushel, which was 9 cents higher than last year's price.

Argentine quotations at Buenos Aires for both August and September delivery also advanced one cent to 92 and 93 cents, respectively, which were considerably above the corresponding quotations in 1928. The spread between the United States and the Argentine September futures was 11 cents, while for the corresponding week last year it was about 18½ cents.

SUGAR

The cooperative export agency for controlling the sale of sugar in Cuba becomes operative on September 1 instead of August 1, as previously reported. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, July 29, 1929)

Lack of sufficient rainfall in Porto Rico is having an unfavorable effect on the growing crops, according to a trade report dated July 22. While light scattered showers were reported over the greater part of the island, the precipitation up to that date had been below normal.

SUGAR BEETS

Up to June 1, contracts had been made with peasants for 1,557,000 acres to be planted to sugar beets in Russia, which was 4.4 per cent below the original plan, according to "Economic Life," July 3, 1929. The total plan was for an area of 1,628,000 acres. Peasants' sowings of sugar beets in 1928 reached 1,424,800 acres of which about 98 per cent or 1,400,400

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acres was harvested, according to the "Statistical Review," November, 1928. Failure to fulfill the plan during the current year is said to be due partly to competition with potatoes and partly to the present grain situation which has had an unfavorable effect on sugar beet plantings.

The competition between sugar beets and potatoes is due to the wide discrepancy in the prices of these two commodities. In the Central Agricultural Region, during 1928 especially, potatoes were found to be a more profitable crop than sugar beets, according to an article in "Economic Life," October 14, 1928. In some districts cooperative organizations purchased considerable quantities of potatoes for large industrial centers, paying high prices in order to satisfy their requirements, the prices presumably not being regulated by the authorities. The average price paid for potatoes up to October last year, according to the article, was about \$13.12 per short ton, while the price offered for sugar beets was only some \$6.12 per short ton. Potatoes were also in demand for the distilling industry. Two districts in this region failed to carry out the plan for sugar beets in 1928 because distilleries had made contracts for potatoes.

TOBACCO

A short tobacco crop is anticipated in the important Smyrna area of Turkey, notwithstanding the beneficial effects of the recent rains, according to the June circular of the Ottoman Bank. That region accounted in 1927 for about 50,000,000 pounds of the total Turkish production which was unofficially estimated at 80,000,000 pounds. No forecast is made regarding the quality of the leaf. Over half of the last year's crop, some 26,000,000 to 29,000,000 pounds, is still available for export to Europe and in addition about 7,000,000 pounds remain from the 1926 and 1927 crops. Liquidation of those stocks will depend upon the ultimate outcome of the new crop, according to the report quoted.

In some parts of Macedonia, a fair increase in the area planted to tobacco is reported, according to the same report of the Ottoman Bank, Macedonia as a whole accounted for 48 per cent of the entire Greek tobacco acreage of 1927, the last year for which details are available. The indicated increased area and fine weather give prospects of a good crop, which may be as much as 40 per cent higher than in 1928. The total Greek crop last year was estimated at 125,576,000 pounds, according to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Old tobacco stocks have been practically disposed of but no rise in prices is expected, due to the expected increase in production, according to the Bank report cited.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

A small crop of only 7,600,000 pounds is officially reported for Southern Rhodesia this season, according to American Consul M. K. Moorhead at Johannesburg. A drastic decrease in the area planted, from 46,622 acres in 1927-28 to 18,300 acres for 1928-29, and a small yield of 415 pounds per acre compared with the average of 476 pounds for the last ten seasons, have caused the short crop, which is the smallest since 1925-26 when 5,660,000 pounds were produced from 13,915 acres. The saleable tobacco from this year's crop is expected to reach about 6,000,000 pounds. Imports of Rhodesian leaf into the United Kingdom during the first six months of 1929 amounted to 1,559,000 pounds against 2,246,000 pounds last year. Stocks in Great Britain are heavier than a year ago. See also Foreign Service release F.S./T-59, July 16, 1929.

Area contracted to tobacco in Russia

The area contracted for with tobacco growers in Soviet Russia by June 1 is estimated, according to "Economic Life" of July 3 at 92,168 acres for the yellow cigarette tobacco of the so-called Oriental types and 75,860 acres for "Makhorka" (a low-grade pipe tobacco of the Nicotina Rustica type, extensively used in Russia). These are the two principal general varieties of tobacco grown in the Soviet Union. The contracted area has exceeded the official "plan" of contracts by 6.5 per cent for cigarette tobacco and 2.5 per cent for "Makhorka". Last year an area of 99,000 acres was planted to the cigarette types in U.S.S.R. and 107,000 acres to "Makhorka".

Although the total area planted to cigarette tobaccos in 1928 was only about 1,000 acres below 1927, the yield decreased from 76,720,000 pounds in 1927 to 57,033,000 pounds in 1928, a reduction of over 25 per cent. In addition to unfavorable weather conditions, disease and ravages of insects, the yield was also to some extent unfavorably affected by the exhaustion of the soil due to the shortage of mineral fertilizers. On the other hand, lack of means made it impossible to clear new forest land for the planting of tobacco. The exports of tobacco from Soviet Russia, which have consisted almost entirely of cigarette types, more than doubled between 1926 and 1928, the figures being 6,281,000 and 12,670,000 pounds, respectively. The exports of tobacco from the former Russian Empire during the last 3 years before the war averaged about 26,000,000 pounds.

It was indicated in an article on the Russian tobacco situation as of November, 1928, in an official publication that the growing of cigarette tobacco was unprofitable with the then existing level of procuring prices being offered by the cooperatives, and the limitation of the size of plantations due to the legal restrictions on the use of hired labor.

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It should be noted, however, that the tobacco procuring prices were apparently increased last December, as the index, published in a Russian periodical, was 173.9 for that month compared with 161.8 during the preceding 11 months of 1928 and 155.1 in December 1927, with the average for 1909-1913 equal to 100. Another unfavorable factor in the tobacco price situation during the campaign of 1927-28 was a discrepancy noted between the officially fixed so-called "direction prices" and prices actually paid to the growers for the leaf, the latter being from 10 to 25 per cent below the former.

The situation with respect to the supply of seed, fertilizers, implements, timely payment of advances to the growers, their agronomic instruction, etc. was also unsatisfactory last year. Considerable turnover among tobacco growers, with the resulting unfavorable effect on the quality of tobacco, was observed in 1927 and 1928. Some growers were reducing their acreage or even ceasing to grow tobacco (particularly the large planters in North Caucasus, who immigrated from Turkey) while large numbers of new planters appear every season. They are usually inexperienced, ill equipped technically and short of land and often become disappointed after the first year and quit tobacco growing. As a result, although the total area devoted to cigarette tobacco in 1928 showed only an insignificant decline, the situation varied in different regions. In Crimea, Ukraine and Transcaucasia a reduction of acreage occurred, while in North Caucasus, which accounts for about half of the Soviet cigarette tobacco acreage, an increase was shown.

F R U I T , V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

THE AMERICAN APPLE EXPORT SEASON 1928-29: The outstanding feature of the distribution of the 1928-29 apple exports from the United States was the increase of shipments to the Continent of Europe. Of the 3,005,000 barrels exported in the 1928-29 season, 1,720,000 or 57 per cent went to the United Kingdom and 1,066,000 barrels or 35 per cent to the Continent. During the 1927-28 season the United Kingdom took 74 per cent of the barreled apples exported from this country while the markets of Continental Europe took only 15 per cent. The same shift is noted in the exports of boxed apples. Of the total shipments of 12,027,000 boxes in 1928-29, the British market took 40 per cent and the markets of Continental Europe 43 per cent, while in 1927-28 the British market took 50 per cent and Continental markets only 23 per cent. Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and the Scandinavian countries were the main purchasers in Continental Europe. See Foreign Service release F.S./A-255, August 2, 1929.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

CANARY ISLANDS HAVE SMALLER ONION SEED CROP: It is unofficially estimated that the 1929 production of onion seed in the Canary Islands will probably be 40 per cent of average, according to a cabled report to the State Department from Consul Harris N. Cookingham. Exports from the 1929 crop are expected to be only about 40,000 pounds of yellow Bermuda seed and 11,000 pounds of crystal wax. This is considerably below last year's exports of 218,660 pounds of which 104,768 pounds were yellow Bermuda, 113,382 crystal wax and 510 pounds red Bermuda, as reported by Consul Raleigh Gibson at Teneriffe on October 11, 1928. Consul Cookingham states that there is a considerable quantity of onion seed carried over from the 1928 crop which it is believed some unscrupulous shippers may export as new seed. The bulk of the onion seed exports from the Canary islands goes to the American market.

SPANISH GRANO ONION SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES: The first shipments of "grano" onions from Spain to the United States for the 1929-30 season are expected to arrive in New York on August 3, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia. Total shipments reported as afloat to the United States at this time amount to 137 cases, 10,923 half cases and 31,677 crates, or approximately 37,380 bushels. The market is fair with prices c.i.f. New York ranging around \$0.80 per crate. According to the July 17 issue of the weekly report of the British Empire Marketing Board the gathering of winter (grano) onions in Spain is proceeding satisfactorily, and indications point toward an abundant crop, although no definite opinion can be given until about mid-August. Large stocks of summer (babosa) onions remain but are rather neglected by packers in view of the increasing supplies of winter onions. During the middle of July packers were paying for winter (grano) onions prices which represented a cost f.o.b. equivalent to about \$1.30 per case of 2.3 bushels, but growers of summer (babosa) onions at that time were ready sellers at prices equivalent to \$1.03 per case f.o.b. See Foreign Service release F.S./C-128, July 30, 1928.

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L

BRITISH FRESH PORK SUPPLIES SMALLER; CURED STOCKS UP: The 2,509,000 pounds of fresh British and Irish pork received at London Central Markets during July was seasonally smaller than the June figure, and was also below July 1928, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Supplies from other sources, at 1,104,000 pounds, also were under those of the comparable periods. At Liverpool, stocks of cured pork were up to the unusual figure of 8,310,000 pounds as of July 31. Lard stocks also were up at 14,383,000 pounds. See table, page 229.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States by countries,
August-June, 1927-28 and 1928-29
(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country to which exported	August-June		June	
	1927-28	1928-29	1928	1929
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Germany	2,027,703	1,848,811	88,911	37,004
United Kingdom	1,405,303	1,873,519	75,301	23,039
France	882,553	811,067	30,661	13,036
Italy	674,569	723,800	37,929	60,917
Soviet Russia in Europe	366,256	264,261	69,359	55,795
Spain	309,689	235,487	13,294	15,709
Belgium	201,160	205,345	16,198	7,512
Netherlands	140,560	159,318	8,014	4,217
Sweden	54,862	53,784	2,241	1,160
Other Europe	97,100	102,329	3,037	3,525
Total Europe	6,159,770	6,327,721	352,005	223,034
Canada	211,982	251,399	14,791	12,122
Japan	947,179	1,320,036	80,186	51,530
China	116,149	238,412	11,339	23,534
British India	70,885	10,631	213	1,034
Other countries	4,320	24,569	453	545
Total exports	7,510,285	8,172,768	453,987	311,799
Total imports <u>a/</u>	334,439	456,647	15,259	27,315
Total reexports <u>a/</u> ..	17,167	15,589	553	1,074
Net exports	7,192,983	7,731,710	444,281	285,558
LINTERS:				
Germany	117,206	112,858	7,701	7,154
France	32,940	29,544	5,215	1,508
United Kingdom	30,639	15,239	522	933
Other Europe	22,101	29,620	916	1,033
Total Europe	192,916	187,351	14,354	10,628
Canada	17,183	17,904	1,803	1,111
Other countries	279	1,418	59	20
Total exports	210,378	206,653	16,216	11,759

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1926
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States	47,097	56,337	58,784	57,768	60,756	105.2
Total N. America (3) ...	59,216	80,519	82,555	83,170	86,299	103.9
Europe (15)	63,391	52,447	60,139	61,269	59,822	97.6
Africa (4)	6,571	8,189	7,199	8,383	8,210	97.9
Asia (4)	31,877	33,606	34,173	35,139	34,711	92.3
Total above count. (26)	161,055	181,761	184,066	187,961	189,042	100.5
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	204,200	232,500	239,200	243,000		
RYE						
Canada	117	754	743	840	771	91.8
United States	2,236	3,578	3,648	3,439	3,284	95.5
Europe (16)	28,846	24,802	24,804	27,660	27,976	101.1
Total above count. (13)	31,199	29,134	29,195	31,939	32,031	100.3
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China ...	48,300	45,500	45,900	44,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1926
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	690,108	831,040	878,374	902,191	833,869	92.4
North America (2)	701,539	841,373	890,264	913,222	845,361	92.6
Europe, 5 count. prev. reported	619,078	553,328	556,422	616,622	581,463	94.3
Greece	16,273	12,403	12,970	15,676	16,800	107.2
Total Europe (6)	635,351	565,731	569,392	632,358	598,263	94.6
Africa (2)	52,161	39,725	52,941	55,043	60,406	109.7
Asia (4)	397,767	369,356	389,635	356,602	363,277	107.9
Total above count. (14)	1,786,868	1,816,185	1,902,232	1,937,230	1,867,307	96.4
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	5,401,000	3,420,000	3,653,000	3,829,000		
RYE						
United States	36,093	40,795	58,164	41,676	41,949	100.7
Europe (4)	88,002	75,295	65,154	69,688	75,846	110.5
Total above count. (5)	124,095	114,090	123,318	111,364	118,795	106.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	1,023,000	812,000	374,000	961,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
BARLEY	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States	7,620	7,970	9,476	12,533	13,595	108.5
North America (2)	9,194	11,617	12,982	17,414	18,753	107.7
Europe (13)	13,460	13,976	14,492	14,386	15,137	101.7
Est. European total excl. Russia	27,000	27,200	27,400	27,700		
Africa (4)	7,863	8,245	6,769	7,917	7,842	99.1
Asia (3)	5,115	5,217	5,188	5,343	5,013	93.9
Total N. Hemis. (22) ..	35,632	39,055	39,431	45,560	46,750	102.6
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	64,200	64,300	63,100	69,100		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	65,000	66,100	65,500	71,300		
OATS						
United States	37,357	44,177	41,941	41,734	40,222	96.4
North America (2)	46,954	56,913	55,181	54,871	53,322	97.2
Europe (10)	19,172	18,469	18,371	18,447	18,610	100.9
Est. European total ex. Russia	49,400	46,500	45,800	44,300		
Africa (3)	607	772	679	764	806	105.5
Syria and Lebanon..... (12)		60	66	28	28	100.0
Total N. Hemis. (16) ..	66,745	76,219	74,297	74,110	72,766	98.2
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	97,700	105,100	102,600	100,800		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	102,200	110,200	107,800	106,300		
CORN						
United States	104,229	99,713	98,393	100,630	98,533	97.7
North America (2)	104,538	99,923	98,525	100,769	98,471	97.7
Europe, 5 count. prev. reported	15,605	15,711	16,042	16,674	17,268	103.6
France	1,160	834	861	844	850	100.7
Total Europe (6)	16,765	16,545	16,903	17,518	18,118	103.4
Est. European total ex. Russia	25,400	26,800	27,400	27,700		
Total above count. (8) .	121,303	116,468	115,428	118,287	116,589	98.6
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia	150,400	149,000	148,600	151,700		
Est. world total ex. Russia	172,400	179,900	180,600			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States.....	184,812	184,905	265,882	356,667	317,264	89.0
Europe, 4 count. prev. reported.....	179,115	210,266	186,721	197,555	244,757	123.9
Greece	6,953	7,620	7,271	10,196	10,000	98.1
Total Europe (5)	186,068	217,886	193,992	207,751	254,757	122.6
Est. European total ex. Russia and China ...	701,000	690,000	676,000	745,000		
Africa (2)	83,974	52,764	68,503	87,948	82,675	94.0
Asia (3)	135,027	135,095	133,119	129,340	128,776	99.6
Total above count. (11)	537,881	590,650	661,502	781,706	783,472	100.2
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China ...	1,407,000	1,411,000	1,451,000	1,671,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China ...	1,425,000	1,458,000	1,496,000	1,718,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,246,848	1,182,594	1,448,677	1,247,147	86.1
Europe (4)	126,001	149,065	127,985	137,894	155,976	113.1
Est. European total ex. Russia	1,931,000	1,921,000	1,842,000	1,878,000		
Algeria	13,489	8,693	10,607	14,492	14,123	97.5
Total above count. (6)	1,282,897	1,404,606	1,321,186	1,601,063	1,417,246	88.5
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China ...	3,474,000	3,522,000	3,501,000	3,825,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China ...	3,581,000	3,697,000	3,595,000	3,933,000		
CORN						
United States	2,712,364	2,692,217	2,763,093	2,835,678	2,662,050	93.9
Bulgaria	26,277	27,312	20,954	18,292	29,880	163.4
Total above count. (2)	2,738,641	2,719,529	2,784,047	2,853,970	2,691,930	94.3
Est. European total ex. Russia	581,000	665,000	481,000	383,000		
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia	3,693,000	3,811,000	3,671,000	3,671,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia	4,138,000	4,480,000	4,344,000	4,269,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1929, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	July 13	July 20	July 27	July 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
BARLEY, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Year beginning July 1	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
United States	36,580	56,996	707	276	638	July 27	1,617	2,012
Canada	25,128	38,668						
Argentina	11,598	b/ 8,458	b/ 200			July 13	b/ 53	b/ 617
Danubian coun- tries b/	27,242	19,408	308			July 13	200	450
Total	100,548	123,530					1,875	3,079
OATS, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1								
United States.	9,621	16,302	29	46	0	July 27	144	143
Canada	7,424	19,293						
Argentina.....	28,751	b/ 24,102	b/ 68			July 13	b/ 205	b/ 614
Danubian coun- tries b/ ...	878	49	0			July 13	0	0
Total	46,674	59,746					349	757
	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1929, week ended				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1926-27	1927-28	July 6	July 13	July 20	July 27	1927-28	1928-29
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
CORN, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1								
United States.	17,145	20,556	78	136	261	74	17,744	38,988
Danubian coun- tries b/	36,557	15,266	0	0			14,529	111
Argentina.....	322,876	268,685	b/ 6,184	b/ 2,997	b/ 4,453	b/ 3,322	180,577	142,956
Union of South Africa.....	8,562	23,809	c/ 214	c/ 471			c/ 10,157	c/ 7,714
IMPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1								
United States	5,042	1,436					Nov.-June 1,178	Nov.-June 232
Total exports less U.S. imports ...	380,098	326,880					221,829	189,537

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 white		No. 2	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
May 3	110	90	107	90	88	82	86	82	57	47	94	62
10	110	88	107	86	89	79	37	80	68	46	95	60
17 ...	105	88	July 105	July 88	88	82	86	Aug. 83	68	45	92	60
24 ...	107	88	107	86	June 87	81	July 85	82	69	46	93	61
31 ...	103	84	103	83	88	79	86	80	65	42	91	59
June 7 ...	107	86	105	88	91	79	88	80	68	44	92	60
14 ...	103	93	98	92	90	81	88	82	68	45	93	60
21 ...	101	92	100	92	July 86	81	Sept. 84	82	68	45	94	59
28 ...	103	93	103	93	87	83	85	83	69	44	97	60
July 5 ...	106	94	105	93	88	86	86	88	68	44	94	63
12 ...	105	96	Sept. 98	Sept. 97	90	Aug. 90	86	Sept. 91	65	45	92	67
19	106	100	98	103	Aug. 88	93	Sept. 86	94	60	48	83	72
26 ...	106	104	95	104	87	92	85	93	52	48	80	70

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales, future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

UNITED KINGDOM: Fresh pork receipts at London Central Markets and stocks of cured pork and lard at Liverpool, July 1929 with comparisons

Date	Fresh pork receipts at London			Month-end Liverpool stocks	
	British & Irish	Other	Total	Hams, bacon and shoulders	Lard
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
July 1929	2,509	1,104	3,613	8,310	14,383
June 1929	2,773	1,115	3,898	7,602	11,863
July 1928	2,684	1,124	3,808	3,960	10,734
Cumulative total					
November-July					
1928-29	56,624	10,659	67,283		
1927-28	60,620	7,322	67,942		

By cable from the American agricultural commissioner at London.

GRAINS: Exports from principal exporting countries, May, June
and July 1928-1929

Crop and country	May		June		July	
	1928 1,000 bushels	1929 1,000 bushels	1928 1,000 bushels	1929 1,000 bushels	1928 1,000 bushels	1929 ^{a/} 1,000 bushels
Exports:						
Wheat, incl. flour-						
United States	8,793	16,128	8,230	9,003	7,193	10,744
Canada	34,270	31,153	25,182	29,794	35,947	^{b/} 13,922
Argentina	14,988 ^{a/}	27,320	16,535 ^{a/}	23,976	9,540	14,927
British India	779 ^{a/}	0	2,846 ^{a/}	0	1,386	88
Australia	9,416 ^{a/}	8,460	4,834 ^{a/}	5,988	8,634	4,992
Russia	^{a/} 0	^{a/} 0	^{a/} 0	^{a/} 0	^{a/} 8	^{a/} 0
Danube & Bulgaria.	^{a/} 32	^{a/} 384	^{a/} 0	^{a/} 32	^{a/} 0	^{a/} 248
Total	68,278	83,445	57,627	63,403	62,708	44,921
Corn-						
United States	1,104	952	968	905	796	549
Argentina	19,565 ^{a/}	26,679	36,826 ^{a/}	26,484	36,245	17,211
Rye-						
United States	3,324	360	1,293	290	192	93
Danube & Bulgaria.	0	129	9	0	0	3
Barley-						
United States	1,092	1,032	1,663	2,519	1,999	2,012
Oats-						
United States	453	563	70	245	98	143
Flaxseed-						
Argentina	3,845 ^{a/}	8,126	6,445 ^{a/}	4,350	4,982	2,307
Imports:						
Wheat, incl. flour-						
United States	2,110	1,574	1,130	1,024	2,070	--
Flaxseed-						
United States	2,156	2,518	1,644	2,366	1,484	--

Compiled from official and trade sources.

^{a/} Preliminary.

^{b/} Shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States by countries,
year ended June 30 - 1928 and 1929

Country to which exported	Wheat, incl. flour Year ending June 30		Wheat June		Wheat flour June	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Barrels	Barrels
United Kingdom.....	41,994	20,330	502	611	47	100
Irish Free State.....	3,408	3,736	12	286	4	6
Netherlands.....	18,750	10,241	107	218	59	84
Italy	10,555	5,144	237	88	2	2
Belgium.....	8,899	3,208	181	186	1	1
Germany.....	8,090	3,143	12	196	21	23
France.....	5,144	2,243	21	101	a/	0
Greece.....	3,348	3,823	0	0	22	7
Denmark.....	3,216	2,290	0	0	24	22
Finland.....	2,267	1,879	0	0	21	27
Norway.....	1,852	1,237	0	0	14	14
Sweden.....	1,202	592	24	0	6	6
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus.	529	182	0	0	a/	4
Gibraltar.....	327	1,161	0	0	a/	a/
Other Europe.....	3,227	4,654	0	16	4	11
Total Europe.....	112,808	63,869	1,096	1,702	225	307
Canada	46,267	41,856	3,809	1,955	7	9
Cuba.....	5,758	5,697	4	3	83	106
Panama.....	3,008	6,071	0	578	13	12
Haiti, Republic of	1,413	1,985	0	0	15	22
Mexico.....	1,356	3,015	59	231	7	14
Brazil	4,105	3,907	0	a/	55	55
Colombia.....	879	1,153	13	50	15	18
Japan.....	6,521	4,799	18	0	a/	18
China.....	3,712	7,080	0	0	25	35
Hongkong.....	4,368	4,079	0	0	14	47
Kwantung.....	639	2,018	0	4	0	25
Philippine Islands.....	3,419	3,752	0	0	50	56
Other countries.....	12,006	14,389	7	41	177	220
Total exports.....	206,259	163,670	5,006	4,564	386	944
Total imports.....	15,734	21,442	1,127	1,022	1	a/
Total re-export.....	53	54	0	16	1	a/
Net export	190,578	142,282	3,879	3,558	686	944

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-July 27, 1928 and 1929

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-July 27, 1928 and 1929

Commodity	July 1-July 27		1929, week ending			
	1928	1929	July 6	July 13	July 20	July 27
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat <u>a</u> /	3,298	7,007	1,202	839	1,551	3,415
Wheat flour <u>b</u> /	2,251	3,737	494	1,142	846	1,255
Rye	188	93	89	--	--	4
Corn	637	549	78	136	261	74
Oats	144	143	68	29	46	--
Barley <u>a</u> /	1,617	2,012	391	707	276	638
PORK:	Jan. 1-July 27		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Hams and shoulders, incl. Wiltshire sides.	78,552	79,363	2,605	2,294	2,198	1,950
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides	80,395	84,771	1,755	2,862	2,030	1,867
Lard	441,412	462,319	10,995	11,193	9,990	12,920
Pickled pork	17,525	24,396	296	355	546	477

* Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 586,000 bush., flour 169,200 bbls; San Francisco barley 582,000 bush., rice 800,000 pounds. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments or exports		Shipments, week ending			Net movement from July as far as reported		
	1927- 28	1928- 29 <u>a</u> /	July 13	July 20	July 27	To and incl. Date	1928- 29	1929- 30
Canada:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	Date	bush.	bush.
Shipments, 4 markets <u>b</u> /	333,335	458,649	4,250	3,291	2,726	July 27	41,187	13,922
United States:	206,259	162,748	1,981	2,397	4,670	July 27	5,550	10,744
Argentina	178,135	215,613	4,312	2,909	2,378	July 27	9,852	14,927
Australia	72,962	112,054	1,176	1,160	1,272	July 27	4,684	4,992
Russia	7,000	8	0	0	0	July 27	8	0
Danube & Bul- garia <u>c</u> /	32,847	2,712	0	120	8	July 27	0	248
British India:	14,328	12,727	56	0	32	July 27	776	88
Total	844,866	940,057	11,775	9,877	11,086		62,057	44,921

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Preliminary.b/ Shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.c/ This includes Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria.d/ Net imports.

August 5, 1929

Foreign Crops and Markets

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BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	August 2, 1928	July 25, 1929	August 1, 1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	45.25	43.50	43.50
Copenhagen, official quotation...	37.08	34.77	34.77
Berlin, 1a quality	38.00	35.22	35.22
London: <u>a/</u>			
Danish	39.54	37.37	37.43
Dutch, unsalted	38.67	36.17	36.39
New Zealand	39.54	37.04	37.04
New Zealand, unsalted	40.84	36.93	36.93
Australian	37.15	35.74	35.74
Australian, unsalted	38.02	35.74	35.85
Argentine, unsalted	37.48	34.98	34.76
Siberian	34.11	33.89	33.89

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Aug. 1, 1928	July 24, 1929	July 31, 1929
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ...	Number	68,188	48,482	49,736
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	15.40	17.99	18.53
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg ..	"	14.58	14.29	14.09
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	8,912	7,556	8,281
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard <u>a/</u> ..	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.80	14.12	15.90
American short cut green hams	"	26.29	26.50	26.72
American green bellies	"	19.77	19.99	19.99
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	24.98	23.24	28.03
Canadian green sides.....	"	21.94	26.72	26.72

a/ Friday quotation.

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